are proposed to be covered under the above project, which involves a cost of US $200.00 million.

(d) The project is under preparation.

Formulation of new master plan for Delhi-2021

2615. SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the New Master Plan for Delhi-2021 is under formulation;

(b) if so, whether issues relating to excess population, additional water supply, sewerage network, efficient solid waste collection system and social infrastructure to be made available have been addressed and intensive consultation between DDA, Jal Board, MCD, etc. have been held; and

(c) whether due importance is being given to create a mixed landscape comprising industries, hawkers, housing for people from low and middle income groups?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The Delhi Development Authority had constituted 13 Sub-groups for examination of various issues which include power, water supply, sewerage and drainage services, solid waste management, social infrastructure, mixed land use, policies for low and middle income target groups etc. Consultations with local bodies, Non-Governmental Organisations (NGO) and experts have ben made by various Sub-groups.

Corruption in DDA

†2616. SHRI BASHISTHA NARAIN SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the housing policy of Government;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the steps taken by DDA to implement the same in Delhi;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Authority has failed in achieving the objectives as there is rampant corruption in its construction and accounts departments;

(d) the number of such officers/employees against whom vigilance related cases are pending for more than one year; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by Government to provide clean administration?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) Details of National Housing and Habitat Policy 1998-99, are given in the enclosed statement *(see* below).

(b) DDA has undertaken housing activities since 1967-68 and so far it has taken up 33 housing schemes, out of which 25 schemes have been completed and closed and 8 schemes are still alive.

(c) and (d) It would be incorrect to say that DDA has failed in achieving its objectives. Flats/houses are constructed by the Engineering Wing of DDA and are thereafter handed-over to the Housing Wing of DDA for allotment. The costing is done by the Accounts Wing of DDA. Whenever any complaints/allegations of corruption are received against any official of any Deptt. of DDA, action is taken by the Vigilance Deptt. of DDA, as per rules. As on 31.3.03, 260 vigilance cases are pending against officials of Engineering Wing and 28 cases are pending against officials of the Account Deptt. of DDA.

(e) DDA has adopted three pronged strategy *viz.* preventive, detective and punitive to check corruption. To maintain integrity in the Deptt., instructions regarding anti-corruption measures issued, by the Deptt. of Personnel & Training and Central Vigilance Commission are being scrupulously followed. Several long term measures have been initiated by DDA to train its work-force, introduce computerization and e-govemance as well as exercising strict vigilance at all levels.

Statement

National Housing and Habitat Policy (1998-99)

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Political servitude detracts from the dignity of the individual. But political independence by itself does not fully restore it. After fifty years of independence most of us still live in conditions in which even beasts would protest. Member after Member in the Lok Sabha vividly described the sad and miserable life which millions of our fellow citizens, men women and children, are compelled to lead without proper shelter and habitat. The situation is doubtless grim and calls for nothing less than a revolution-[1]^ HOUSING REVOLUTION". Mere-.lip. service will not do.

1.2 This policy is a declaration of war against human indignity and fulfillment of the constitutional directive of Dr. Ambedkar, those in a state of undeserved want have a right to governmental assistance. All the hangovers of the past, ideological, intellectual and legal, require to be cast aside. We have to strike a new path. This policy does precisely that.

1.3 The problem of housing shortage has been further compounded by the population explosion. Any public effort in housing and infrastructure development gets frustrated by uncontrolled growth in population. The constant migration of people from rural areas to cities in search of jobs puts housing and basic services in the urban areas under unbearable strain. The previous policies and initiatives have not been able to solve the problem of housing shortage for the poor. The public housing agencies like Housing Boards and Corporations have not been able to help the poor adequately. Indira Awas Yojana, for those below the poverty line and for members of the SC/ST community in the rural areas, has been suffering from inadequate finance.

1.4 On the one hand the varied problems of shelter for the poor and me deprived need more concerted attention; on the other hand the alarming and unrestrained consumption of natural resources like land, water, soil, energy, fuel, forest and minerals in human settlements, particularly in urban areas, are cause of concern. A housing policy, has therefore to also address the need for conserving

our resources. This will ensure sustainable development of housing and settlements. The Policy must provide a prescription for these issues which must be in tune with global concerns in this regard.

1.5 The Government has to create a facilitating environment for growth of housing activity rather than itself taking on the task of building. However, this shift in the role has not taken place with the result that the Government is still called upon to act as a provider. The other partners, like private and cooperative sectors, have not stepped in to fill the void. This Policy seeks to persuade them through fiscal concessions and other incentives to take on this responsibility. With the expected increased role of the private sector, the government's rote of direct intervention for the benefit of the poor and deprived will need to be redefined.

1.6 The estimate of housing shortages in the country was pegged at 22.90 million units (1991 Census figures). More than 90% of this shortage is for the poor and the low income category. This deficit, along with the needs of housing during the Ninth Plan, would need an investment of Rs. 1,51,000 crore. It has been estimated that not more than 25% of this will flow from banks, financial institutions, Central and State governments. The bulk of the growth of housing comes from the informal and household sectors. The position is very grim if we consider the requirement of funds to meet the development of urban and rural infrastructure. It has been estimated that urban infrastructure alone would need a sum of Rs. 2,50,000 crore in the next ten years. Only ten percent of this would be available from government sources. This gap in resources for housing and infrastructure cannot be met from the public exchequer. It logically follows that no housing policy can make any significant headway without massive participation of the private sector. This has not been forthcoming in the past and hence the galloping deficit in housing stock.

1.7 With this background, the Government through the National Agenda, declared Housing for All as a priority area and has decided to focus on the housing needs of citizens in general and that of the poor and the deprived in particular. Towards this end, the Agenda sets a target of construction of 2 million houses every year with emphasis on the poor and deprived.

1.8 The National Agenda also emphasises that housing activity would be an engine for substantial generation of employment in the country. In fact the economy can only be revived by vigorous housing activity spread throughout the length and breadth of the country. To this end, all legal and administrative impediments that stand in the way should be removed forthwith.

1.9 Building upon past experience, the Policy must correct the imbalance caused by excessive dependence on the public agencies. The central theme of this Policy is on creating strong Public-Private partnerships for tackling the housing and habitat issues. The Government would provide fiscal concessions, carry out legal and regulatory reforms and create an enabling environment. The Private Sector as the other partner would be encouraged to take up land assembly, housing construction and invest in infrastructure services. Gentle but firm guidance can release strong and health growith impulses.

2. **AIMS:**

The Housing & Habitat Policy aims at—

(i) Creation of surpluses in housing stock either on rental or ownership basis.

(ii) Providing quality and cost effective housing and shelter options to the citizens, especially the vulnerable group and the poor.

(iii) Ensuring that housing, along with the supporting services, is treated as a priority and at par with the infrastructure sector.

(iv) Guiding urban and rural settlements so that there is planned and balanced growth.

(v) Planning of urban transport is to be an integral part of the urban Master Plan.

(vi) Development of cities and villages in a manner which provide for a health environment, increased use of renewable energy sources and pollution free atmosphere with a concern for solid waste disposal.

(vii) Using the housing sector to generate more employment and achieve skill upgradation in housing and building activity,

which continue to depend on unskilled and low wage employment to a large extent.

(viii) Ensuring that all dwelling units have easy accessibility to basic sanitation facilities and water.

(ix) Removing legal, financial and administrative barriers for facilitating access to land, finance and technology.

(x) Progressive shift from a subsidy based housing scheme to cost sharing or cost recovery-cum-subsidy schemes for rural housing.

(xi) Progressive shift of rural housing strategies from target orientation to a demand driven approach.

(xii) Empowering the Panchayati Raj Institutions and village cooperatives to mobilise credit for adding to the housing stock and also basic amenities in the rural areas.

(xiii) Using technology for modernising the housing sector to increase efficiency, productivity, energy efficiency and quality. Technology would be particularly harnessed to meet the housing needs of the poor and also specific requirements of rural housing.

(xiv) Forging strong partnerships between private, public and cooperative sectors to enhance the capacity of the construction industry to participate in every sphere of housing and habitat.

(xv) Meeting the special needs of SC/ST/disabled/freed bonded labourers/slum dwellers.

(xvi) Involving women at all levels of decision making and enabling them in formulation and implementation of the housing policies and programmes.

(xvii) Addressing the speical needs of women headed households/ single and working women/women in difficult circumstances. The specific requirements of women in terms of providing necessary facilities in homes to lessen their drudgery would be given sufficient attention.

(xviii) Protecting and promoting out cultural heritage, architecture and traditional skills.

(xix) Establishing a Management Information system in the housing sector to strengthen monitoring of building activity in the country. This would serve as a decision support system.

Modified guidelines for additions and alterations in DDA flats

2617. SHRI KARNENDU BHATTACHARJEE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had some time back issued guidelines permitting the residents andflat holders to carry out additions and alterations in the flats constructed by the DDA;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Delhi High Court has recently curtailed the rights of the flat holders granted by DDA;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the guidelines are being modified in the light of the recent judgement of the Delhi High Court; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) and (b) The Government has permitted, on January 20, 2003, the following additions/alternations in DDA flats, in addition to the approved list of 19 permissible items;

(i) Fixing doors in back or front courtyards;

(ii) Converting window into almirah, subject to availability of light and ventilation.

(iii) Shifting of water storage tank/raising of the parapet wall upto 5' high and putting additional water storage tank at the location specified, subject to capacity of storage of water limited to 550 litres.